FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS, TOURS OLYMPIC VILLAGE

NC211727 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar is continuing his visit to the Soviet Union in response to an official invitation by the CPSU Central Committee. Brother Abu 'Ammar met with Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Olympic committee. They discussed a number of questions of mutual interest.

Moreover, Brother Abu 'Ammar visited the PLO office where he met with a large number of Soviet officials, members of the Arab diplomatic corps, the Palestinian Olympic team--which will participate with nine world Olympic committees [as heard]--members of the Finnish parliamentary delegation currently visiting Moscow and the World Peace Council secretary.

Moreover, brother leader Abu 'Ammar visited the Olympic village, where he inspected the sports installations where members of the world youth sports teams receive their training and reside.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the U.S. and European boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow is a disgraceful and shameful act and a blatant involvement of international sport in political affairs.

'Arafat Departure

JN210947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Moscow for Nicaragua last night to participate in the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the revolution there. 'Arafat arrived in the Soviet capital on Saturday and attended the opening of the Moscow Olympics. He also discussed the latest developments in the Arab area's situation with Soviet officials.

The delegation accompanying 'Arafat, which includes Palestine National Council Speaker Khalid al-Fahum, PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and PLO Executive Committee members Talal Naji and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, stayed behind to continue the discussions with the Soviet side.

AFP REPORTS 'ARAFAT GAVE ORDER FOR BAKHTIAR ASSASSINATION

NC211102 Paris AFP in English 1046 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 21 (AFP)--The leader of the assassination attempt on Shapur Bakhtiar here last week has told police that Yasir 'Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), personally gave him the order to kill the former Iranian premier, a reliable source said today.

The commando leader also was quoted as saying that Mr 'Arafat told him the revolutionary authorities in Iran had asked the PLO's Fatah guerrillas to do the killing.

Anis Naqqash, leader of the five-man hit squad, was said to have made his statement last Friday, a few hours after he and two of his men burst into the suburban Paris building where Mr Bakhtiar lives in exile and killed a police guard and a neighbor. The former premier, the last under the deposed shah, was unhurt. The three attackers were arrested on the spot and the other two the following day in Paris' Latin Quarter.

Mr Naqqash was said to have told police that he had been called into Mr 'Arafat's Beirut office in June. He quoted Mr 'Arafat as telling him to kill Mr Baktiar, and as saying, "We have been asked to carry out this mission by the Iranian authorities," without specifying which authorities.

"I obeyed as a Fatah soldier," the source quoted Mr Naqqash as saying. Mr Naqqash, a Fatah intelligence officer who lives in Lebanon, claims to have carried out several missions abroad, notably raids into Israel. He said that the plan was for him to go to Paris, where he would be joined by other guerrillas chosen by Fatah's military command.

Mr Naqqash was quoted as saying that he arrived in France on July 3 and rented the apartment in the Latin Quarter, where the two commandos were later arrested.

He was joined there that day and the next by the remainder of the murder squad, identified as Fatah Shaddini, Salad-Din al-Q'arah, Muhammad 'Ubayd and Muhammad Fawzi.

The source said that the other four had told police they were Fatah soldiers and were chosen to carry out a mission in Paris under "Abu Mazin"--pseudonym of Mr Naqqash--and that they had joined him there. All of them said they had had no contact with Iranian authorities.

PLO Denial

NC211250 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 21 (AFP)--A charge that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat personally ordered last week's assassination attempt in Paris on former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar was "groundless," a PLO spokesman said here today.

The spokesman, Mahmud Labadi, simply said "this report is groundless," without giving further comment.

A reliable source in Paris had quoted the leader of the assassination attempt, Anis Naqqash, as telling police that Mr. 'Arafat had personally given him the order to kill Mr. Bakhtiar.

Further Denial

NC191211 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus, July 19 (AFP)--A spokesman for Abu Mazin, head of the Fatah Palestinian group's Syrian branch, today denied Mr. Mazin was involved in yesterday's Paris assassination attempt on former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar.

Mr. Mazin had been here for a week and not left the city, the director of his Damascus office told AFP.

Sources in Paris had earlier reported that four members of the attack group had identified Mr. Mazin as their leader.

According to the spokesman, Mr. Mazin had "never envisaged such actions" and had "nothing to do--from near or far--with this attack or similar ones."

CHATTI: PRESSURE ISRAEL, U.S. THROUGH UN

LD211043 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview granted by Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, to Wafa'i Diyab in Paris--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you evaluate the outcome of the Islamic foreign ministers meetings [in Amman]?

[Answer] The first result was that we have switched from a particular strategy to a new one. The old strategy--which now I can call old--was that we were always adopting resolutions and then resting assured that they would find support by the world peoples and organizations. We would wait for this to happen, but the result would be more Israeli attacks, increasing Israeli arrogance, and more building of settlements in the Arab territories. The situation has recently reached a point where all the Islamic nation began to feel that the danger threatening the Arab and Islamic existence in the holy land was greater than ever before.

Thus, it dawned upon us that there is need for a new method in order to achieve our objectives, which are the liberation of Jerusalem and the regaining of the Palestinian people's rights. This method must be found in positive action. We now have reached an important stage in which we find that the whole world, with the exception of the United States, supports the Palestinian cause and recognizes the Palestinian people's right to establish a state of their own on their forefathers' land. How, therefore, can we benefit from this sympathy and how can we exploit the large number of resolutions that have not yet been implemented?

The answer to this question was given by the conference [of Islamic foreign ministers]. This is that, in the future, we must ask all countries to support us in bringing pressure to bear on Israel through the means provided for by the United Nations, namely sanctions and even expulsion from this world organization.

[Question] Why have you, in your resolutions and recommendations, turned to the United Nations in order to implement what was agreed upon and not to the immediate measure of breaking off relations with the countries that support and back Israel?

[Answer] We adopted this stand for several reasons, first of which is that we want to preserve the worldwide sympathy and support we enjoy. This can be achieved only through the kind of behavior that takes into consideration the interests of these countries. Any economic measure taken will have great repercussions among the countries. Secondly, we want action to be within the UN framework because Israel itself is in the United Nations. We continuously demand that the United Nations solve this problem. The world organization is capable of taking decisions to support the cause and has the means to bring pressure to bear on Israel. In the meantime we have decided that all the Islamic countries should contact the United States and warn it against the consequences of its policy. Such consequences would not only harm its interests, but also peace throughout the world.

Meanwhile we will draw up a list of the countries that directly or indirectly help Israel, so as to contact them and urge them to change their policy. This, too, we would regard as a caution or a warning. The same thing will apply to the world economic establishments which we will contact in the same manner. All this is regarded as a turning point in the traditional policies that the Arabs and Muslims were following hitherto.

[Question] What are the possibilities of your success at the world organization in the light of the U.S. veto which might hinder the implementation of any resolution by the Islamic Conference Organization?

[Answer] Of course, the U.S. veto is there and it exists and we expect it [to be used] at any moment. But the international pressures which we will bring to bear upon world opinion through our contacts with the world's countries and through the contacts which all the Islamic countries will hold with the United States--all these pressures should make the United States feel that there is a great danger to its interests in particular and to world peace in general. Therefore, the endeavors we are making for the imposition of sanctions against Israel are also aimed at the United States so that it will not oppose such sanctions or try to stop them through the use of veto or any other means.

[Question] Is there a coordination between the Islamic Conference Organization and the Arab League within this framework?

[Answer] There is no doubt that there is coordination between us and the Arab League. There are continuing contacts with the Arab League secretariat aimed at holding a meeting in Tunis shortly in order to discuss stands on this matter.

QADDUMI CALLS FOR INCREASED PRESSURE ON EUROPE, U.S.

NC201925 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1639 GMT 20 Jul 80

[FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH interview with Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO's Political Department--date and place not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpt] [Question] Now we have the European initiative, which was made amid the current developments in the area. What exactly is the European position, and what can one expect from Europe?

[Answer] The European position is tied to U.S. policies. It is not easy for the European attitude to develop positively and tangibly without [the approval of] the United States. The NATO countries have complete cooperation and coordination of positions with the United States on various issues related to European security, the Middle East, relations with the USSR, international detente and other topics. Thus, we can see that Europe is moving slowly.

[Question] Since this is the crux of the European position, what advantages do we get from the Arab bribes [Ar-Rashawa] to Europe?

[Answer] I believe that the Arab states--particularly the oil-producing ones--are not exerting enough pressure on European countries either in bilateral talks or with all the European countries together. The Arab potential has not been utilized to the benefit of the Arab national issues. The Arab countries are requesting Europe to support these issues without threatening to use their economic potential should it fail to change its stance for the better. As a matter of fact, we do not need Europe as much as it needs us. This is one of the issues we submitted for discussion during various conferences and the two conferences recently in Amman.

[Question] Under the circumstances, isn't it better to apply this pressure against the United States?

[Answer] Great pressure should be directed against the United States. We must not make do with merely condemning U.S. policy in the Middle East. This is what the oil-producing countries think we should do. After all, it was the United States that threatened to use its veto power against any European political initiative in the UN Security Council. It also exerted pressure during the NATO countries' meetings to deter them from mentioning anything about the Palestinian issue and the right of self-determination. Thus, the European countries gave in to America's will. Therefore, Arab policies must be aimed directly against the United States and its hostile policies toward the Palestinian people.

[Question] What about Palestinian-Jordanian relations? What is the reality and background of these relations?

[Answer] The [Palestine] National Council has drawn up the principles of our relations with Jordan: Jordan must continue to recognize the Rabat conference resolutions, which consider the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, and must also continue to reject the Camp David agreements and give facilities to the PLO. The Baghdad conference decided to set up a committee, or a mode of coordination, between us and Jordan so that we can cooperate in bolstering the steadfastness of our people living in the occupied territories. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee was set up for this purpose. The question is: Have we been able to propel and develop these relations during the period that has elapsed? For our part, we, as the PLO, have made every effort to develop these relations based on the aforesaid principles. We will continue to try and explain our assessment of these relations in the next meeting of the National Council.

[Question] To conclude Brother Abu al-Lutf, what is required from the Arab countries--or, what should the Arab stance be in order to bolster the PLO's position throughout the world?

[Answer] We have requested that the Arabs adopt firmer stands than those they have adopted up to now. We are no longer satisfied with the minimum stand adopted by the Baghdad summit conference because many countries made this stand their starting point when they came to deal with us. This has harmed our national issue since this stand has made the EEC states [words indistinct] our national demands. These states dealt with our issues on this basis. This is why we considered that the Arab stand must progress forward.

This was inherent in the concluding statement of the Arab economic and foreign ministers conference, which indicated that Resolution 242 did not conform to the Arab national rights, particularly regarding the Palestinian issue. We also demanded that the Arabs not be content with political and diplomatic contacts but resort to actively using their economic potential to serve their national purposes. In addition, we also demanded more deterrents against the Egyptian regime in order to prevent Egypt from becoming a window through which Israeli economic hegemony would penetrate into the Arab countries.

PLO DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN CLASHES WITH AMAL ORGANIZATION

NC210651 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A responsible information source at the Palestinian revolution has stated the following: Some local radios have broadcast a report to the effect that a clash had taken place between the Fatah and Amal movements in the Al-Awza'i area. The Palestinian revolution would like to affirm that none of its groups has anything to do with what happened.

BAHRAIN

OMANI INFORMATION MINISTER LEAVES AFTER 1-DAY VISIT

JN210938 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Manama, 21 Jul--'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas, Omani minister of information and youth affairs, left Manama for Oman today following a 1-day visit to Bahrain.

In a statement before his departure, Ar-Rawwas said that he conveyed a message to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. He added that the message dealt with bilateral relations, current issues in the gulf region and procedural arrangements pertaining to these issues, which require further consultations and coordination among the region's leaders.

Ar-Rawwas commended the understanding demonstrated by his highness the amir of Bahrain and his highness the prime minister of the topics that he discussed with them. He said that this understanding inspires reassurance as to the region's future and the extent of cooperation among its states. He also noted that he met with Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad for discussion of gulf and Arab information issues.

The Omani information minister stressed the importance of the role played by information, particularly in regard to the circumstances experienced by the gulf region and the Arab nation.

Ar-Rawwas was seen off by Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad; Shaykh 'Isa ibn Rashid Al Khalifah, ministry of information under secretary; and Shaykh 'Isa ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah, secretary general of the sports and youth higher council.

HEIR APPARENT LEAVES FOR PARIS FOR TALKS

JN210647 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0600 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Manama, 21 Jul--His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the armed forces, left Manama for Paris early this morning on a visit of several days to France. The Bahraini heir apparent will hold talks with French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges on bilateral relations and their development in various fields.

OIL REFINERY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CALTEX

JN191033 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0940 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jul--The Government of Bahrain and the Bahrain Petroleum Company Limited (BAPCO) today signed a partnership agreement here in the Bahraini oil refinery. The agreement was signed on the Bahraini side by Minister of Development and Industry Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi and on BAPCO's side by Caltex Petroleum Corporation President W.E. Tucker.

In a statement to the Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY, Ash-Shiraqi said that under the agreement, the Government of Bahrain can appropriate 60 percent of the refinery with the resultant financial obligations. Ash-Shirawi added that another agreement defining the transition period for appropriation has been signed to enable the necessary legislation to be passed.

Ash-Shiraqi said: After the signature of this agreement, legal steps will be taken in cooperation with BAPCO concerning the establishment of the new company, the appointment of its board of directors, the marketing and the management. Ash-Shiraqi added that the appropriation by the Government of Bahrain of 60 percent of the refinery will be retroactive to 1 July.

Ash-Shirawi pointed out that negotiations concerning appropriation began early this year and that after completing the appropriation of the means of production in Bahrain's oil fields, his government devoted its attention to participation in the refinery.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES VIEWS ON USE OF OIL AS WEAPON

LD201515 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Beirut--Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah said today that the conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers which was held early this month in Amman did not quite succeed. He told the magazine 'AL-USBU' AL-ARABI' that this was because it was supposed to be a purely economic conference, but political questions were introduced into the agenda, making [word indistinct].

He said that a seven-member committee was chosen to formulate a comprehensive strategy for confronting Israel in the next phase. It will discuss the question of using oil as a weapon in the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, he expressed his belief that such a weapon should be used only under certain circumstances. He did not define those circumstances, but pointed out that he had drafted a detailed paper on the oil question showing the sort of knife edge which can or can not cut, because the oil weapon can be two-edged and could be damaging to the oil producers themselves.

He said that is why he had left the matter to a committee which comprised Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, Algeria, Iraq and the PLO.

Shaykh Sabah, referring to President as-Sadat, said that he did not represent the Egyptian people, and called on Egypt to abandon the Camp David accords with Israel and the United States and to return to the Arab ranks.

He criticized the Lebanese Government for failing to involve the Arab states in efforts to solve the crisis which has been tearing Lebanon apart for 5 years. In this context he referred to the followup committee formed by the Arab summit in Tunis last year to solve the crisis. The committee included Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Syria and was to work under President Sarkis of Lebanon.

PAPER NOTES AFRICAN OPPOSITION TO ARAB LEAGUE LEADER

LD191052 Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 19, (KUNA)--A number of African countries refuse to accept the present status of the Arab League and its secretary general, insisting that the league's headquarters and the secretary general are still in Cairo, a Kuwaiti newspaper reported Saturday.

AL-QABAS quoted diplomatic sources as saying this attitude has caused an Arab-African dispute in the field of cooperation. It was also the reason, sources added, behind postponing a joint meeting that was due to be held in Sierra Leone early this month, since some African states objected to the participation of Chadli Klibi as the present secretary general of the league.

The sources indicated that this subject was discussed during the Amman conference of the Arab foreign and economic ministers. The conference decided to carry on collective Arab contacts with the African countries to prote further their opinion in this matter.

OMAN

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS TO MUSCAT 21 JULY

JN21145 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1147 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Muscat, 21 Jul--'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rawwas, Omani minister of information and youth affairs, returned to Muscat from Manama today after a 2-day visit to Bahrain. Ar-Rawwas delivered a message to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa itn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman.

QATAR

STATE MINISTER RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD CELEBRATIONS

JN181847 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1810 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Doha, 18 Jul--Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Doha from Baghdad this evening with his accompanying delegation after a 3-day visit to Iraq. During his visit, the Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs participated in the celebrations of the 17 July Iraqi revolution.

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

GF211247 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has received a written message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The message was handed to the amir by Yasin ash-Sharif, the PLO bureau director in Doha, during his meeting with the amir at Ad-Dawhah Palace at 1000 today.

In a statement to QNA, Ash-Sharif said the message deals with the current Arab situation, developments on the Palestinian issue, the present situation in Lebanon and the threats of the Israeli-isolationist alliance against the Palestinian situation in Lebanon.

Yasin ash-Sharif added that the message also focuses on the next UN General Assembly meeting, which will debate the Palestinian issue the day after tomorrow. In conclusion, the Palestinian official said he thanked the amir and expressed the Palestinian revolution's appreciation of Qatar's firm stand in supporting the Palestinian issue on various Arab and international levels. Yasin ash-Sharif added that the amir asked him to deliver a message to 'Arafat.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

NC201005 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 20 (AFP)--Saudi Arabia could resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union if Moscow withdrew its troops from Afghanistan, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said in an interview published here this week.

Prince Sa'ud told the English-language magazine MONDAY MORNING that an end to Soviet occupation of Afghanistan would remove all current barriers in Saudi Arabia and other Islamic nations to the development of relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia first established diplomatic relations in 1926 but Moscow broke them off in 1946. The Soviets attempted several times in later years to mend the break but met with a consistent refusal. More recently, a Soviet newspaper wrote that it was time the two nations resumed normal relations.

Prince Sa'ud told the magazine that the occupation of Afghanistan could hardly encourage Riyadh to resume relations with Moscow as it indicated a total disregard for the sovereignty of an independent state.

The prince said that his government appreciated the Soviet Union's consistent pro-Arab stand, but added that the superpowers should be "more consistent" and noted that simply supporting a just cause in one area of the world did not give the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of another nation.

Prince Sa'ud said that if the Soviet Union had "objective and legitimate interests" in the gulf region, the best way to protect them was by contact with authorities in the region and not by "occupation and intimidation."

The minister said that the Afghan intervention was destabilizing to the region as any action by one side always brought a reply from the other and this was particularly dangerous in an area already made explosive by the Israeli-Arab conflict.

UAE

INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER IN ABU DHABI ON VISIT

Meeting With Petroleum Minister

JN201105 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, met here today with Pranab Mukherjee, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and communications. During the meeting, the two sides discussed ways of strengthening bilateral relations, particularly in the oil sphere, and possibilities of cooperation in petrochemical projects. The two ministers also discussed OPEC's assistance to developing countries as part of its long term strategy.

Gandhi Message to President

JN202055 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The message deals with bilateral relations and means of developing them, especially in the economic and oil fields. The message also deals with the latest developments in the region.

The message was conveyed by Pranab Mukherjee, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and communications, when he was received by his highness the UAE president here tonight. The meeting was attended by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, petroleum and natural resources minister, and Indian Ambassador to the UAE Laitendu Mansingh.

Press Statement

GF211418 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and communications, who is now visiting the country, has said his country supports the UAE in its declared stand on keeping the Indian Ocean as an area of peace free from international conflicts. In a statement to newsmen, he said the message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, which he handed to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan yesterday, dealt with bilateral relations and the means of strengthening these relations in various fields. He added that he met with Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, petroleum and natural resources minister, and discussed means of developing bilateral cooperation in the petroleum field and the possibility of carrying out joint projects such as the ones involving the steel and chemical fertilizer factories.

The Indian minister reaffirmed the willingness of his country to offer technological experience in various fields of industry. He also noted that the joint committee will meet at the ministerial level in New Delhi in a few months.

In conclusion, the minister said India currently imports about 1 million tons of oil annually from the UAE, most of which is imported through direct governmental transactions.

Departure 21 July

JN220658 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Jul--Pranab Mukherjee, Indian minister of commerce, civil supplies and communications, left here for home last night following a 3-day visit to the UAE. During his visit, Mukherjee conveyed a message to the UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The message concerns bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest. The Indian minister also held talks with Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, on bilateral oil and petrochemical cooperation.

PDRY

PARTY SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

LD210954 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Brother Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Wali, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, today discussed the work of the various ministries and departments on the drafting of the second amended 5-year plan with Comrade [name indistinct], chief of the Soviet experts of the Soviet State Planning Committee [Gosplan], who are taking part in the drafting of the plan. Difficulties encountered in the drafting were also discussed.

BRIEFS

UAE AMBASSADOR RESHUFFLE--Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has issued several federal decrees transferring UAE Ambassador to India Muhammad 'Abd al-Latif Rashid to Iraq; transferring UAE Ambassador to Jordan 'Abd al-'Aziz Nasir al-'Uwayti to India; transferring UAE Ambassador to Iraq Muhammad 'Ali al-'Usaymi to the Foreign Ministry's general secretariat; and appointing UAE Ambassador to Sudan 'Abdallah 'Ali az-Zu'adi as nonresident ambassador to Zaire. [Text] [Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 20 Jul 80 JN]

OCTOBER EDITOR DECRIES ISRAELI MOVES ON JERUSALEM

ID181335 Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 6 Jul 80 pp 9, 12

[Anis Mansur article: "Peace on Jerusalem and on Jerusalem, Peace"]

[Text] If we were to preoccupy ourselves too much with Israel's internal problems it would mean that we would be trapping ourselves in the continuing disputes among the Jewish peoples in Israel. The reason for this preoccupation could be our desire to know who will make the next decision that will help us out of the "impasse" in which we find ourselves.

Sometimes we look at the government and other times we look at the people who installed it. As long as the people adhere to their government it shows that they believe it is better than other governments and that it is capable of solving the difficult problems facing everybody.

It is difficult for us to understand exactly what is happening in Israel. Everything is complicated because there are so many views. Some slight differences also exist, but they are sufficient for the emergence of new political parties.

It is easy to say that they agree on nothing among themselves or that there are no differences between them, yet the parties are numerous.

Such simplification would be unfair to the groups that indeed want peace out of a desire for the people's security, the security of the state and the future of the Jews throughout the world.

To avoid wading into the deep waters of Israeli politics, the following lines are intended to test the water by dipping in a toe.

What, for example, could happen to Jerusalem in the near future? There is much talk about this. For hundreds of years they have been saying: next year in Jerusalem. They also say: May my arm forget me if I forget you, O Jerusalem. Which means that if anybody forgets Jerusalem it is like forgetting his arm or like the arm forgetting the body.

God said to us in his book: "Glory be to him who carried his servant by night from the holy mosque to the farthest mosque whose precincts we have blessed." But since this noble verse came down [from heaven] none of us has said: next Ramadan in Jerusalem. We did not say this even after Israel completed its occupation of Jerusalem in 1967.

We see East Jerusalem as part of the West Bank; in other words, it must be liberated from Israeli occupation and its inhabitants--as part of the West Bank--must have the right to vote in elections.

Even if we were to bring about a solution to this problem in two stages, first the West Bank and later Jerusalem, we believe that Jerusalem should not be divided. Jerusalem is one but it is not the capital of Israel.

The difference between us and the rest of the Arabs is that they demand Jerusalem first, the West Bank second, the Golan third, and Sinai fourth. As for us, on our way to Jerusalem we have liberated Sinai preparatory to a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Since we opted for dialogue--that is talk--as a means to a solution there has not been much agreement on terminology. For this reason there have been linguistic and juristic differences. Despite these difficulties we have found a common language which has led to understanding and to agreement on understanding and on peace.

In the midst of the infernal international changes, the Arab conflicts and the political and economic crises, it was inevitable that all the sharp tools in our hands used in dealing with ancient and dead problems and living and recurring problems should become blunt. It became necessary for us to borrow from the physicians the means of diagnosis and dissection, from the men of religion the inspiration to await a heavenly miracle, from the economists the hope that the economic crisis will ease, and from the politicians their optimistic faces; to hide our daggers behind our backs and also to borrow from men of letters phrases that add ambiguity to everything.

Within a short period of time clouds gathered everywhere: Israel became intransigent, the opposition was lying in wait, ministers were resigning or threatening to do so, and public opinion polls showed that the Israeli people and the American and European Jews were losing patience [presumably with Begin]. All the fingers pointed accusingly at one man: Mr Menahem Begin. Everybody's excuse is the same: Israel's security. For the sake of Israel they do not want it to stand against the whole world. For hundreds of years the Jewish peoples stood against the whole world and yet managed to continue to exist. Therefore, there is no fear from the anger of the whole world.

A few days ago Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir described the United Nations as a "den of anti-Semitism." In other words, it is the whole world that is unjust to Israel and not Israel that alone is hostile to the whole world.

As for the political methods of provocation, they are traditional and there is nothing new in them. The Israeli Government has prompted a Knesset member to propose this dream or object to renewing recognition of the status quo. The Knesset approved the proposal. Such proposals might not cause any repercussions because Israel has been occupying Jerusalem, east and west, for 13 years. But this is a political manuever. The Knesset then decided to refer the resolution to the Political Committee. Again this might not cause political repercussions but it is a continuation of the "infuriation" of Egypt and the Arab world.

Israel has tried this very often. Even the United States could not go along with it; rather, it opposed it and condemned it.

As for the UN resolutions they are a laughingstock in their wording and their significance. If Israel did not laugh at these resolutions, it did not fail to take them lightly. The Security Council resolution on Jerusalem said: The Security Council denounces in the strongest terns the measures changing the legal status of the city of Jerusalem.

You might wonder what denunciation in the strongest terms means. This sentence gives you the impression that there is a meaning to the phrase "strongest terms." But you will not find an appendix attached to the resolution. There is only this phrase. The threat ends here.

The resolution also says that the Security Council "calls on Israel urgently" to go back on all the measures leading to this change it has adopted. But the council did not explain to us the meaning of urgency or the channel of communications by which this resolution was transmitted or through which an answer is awaited.

The resolution says: If Israel's answer is in the negative or if it fails to respond, the council will meet again in order to look into taking measures in this matter. Israel did not respond and did nothing.

The council met without delay and took no measures because it was content with verbal threats and urgent strong denunciation!

The UN resolutions which condemned Israel seven times in 3 months have become like the Soviet joke about the Chinese people. A Chinese man went to his house to find another man in his bed. He told him angrily: This is the 242d warning. If you don't leave this place in 24 hours I will shoot you.

The Security Council condemned Israel's stand on Jerusalem and the United States refrained from voting. Because the United States believes that Jerusalem is not the capital of Israel it has placed its embassy in Tel Aviv and its general consulate in West Jerusalem. It has a consular representation in East Jerusalem.

In the meantime Mr Menahem Begin has announced that he will move the prime minister's office and some of the ministries to East Jerusalem. He intended to take over the old Saudi Embassy building in the Shaykh al-Jarrah quarter of Jerusalem. But the United States warned him against this. But he will move the prime minister's office to Jerusalem and the whole world will not see that Mr Begin has caused any change in the legal status of Jerusalem because the presence of his office there is not as serious as the existence of military forces or as the Knesset resolution that Jerusalem is Israel's capital forever.

In the meantime we try to meet in Washington first secretly and then publicly in order to discuss the "usefulness" or "nonusefulness" of resuming the negotiations. The present negotiations in Washington can be described as "talks about talks" because their topic is not autonomy or Jerusalem. The topic is: Shall we go back to negotiations? If we go back, shall we start from the beginning or complete what we have started? Or shall we be satisfied with reactivating the committees in order to end the gloomy atmosphere that has prevailed in public opinion here and there?

What we began in Herzliyya was only to sit together drinking coffee and denouncing terror and the killing of innocent people without going to the heart of discussions. The reason is that there is a "riddle" which we must unravel before we begin anything else. It is called Israeli security.

The problem of "security" is an extremely complex Israeli problem. First, it is a psychological problem and, second, it is a negotiating problem. Israel is anxious to erect between itself and other people, both friends and foes, a "no man's land" or a "buffer zone." This no man's land is to prevent people entering it. Previously there was the [question of] secure borders, then there was secure and recognized borders, then security, then settlements, and last but not least Jerusalem.

We came to a standstill at Israeli security; we were unable to advance a single step. Everything came to a halt following the Knesset's vote on referring Mrs Geula Cohen's plan to the special committees. Israel then gave an explanation which President as-Sadat found acceptable and reasonable for the resumption of negotiations. Provocative events in Israel followed and the United States mediated between us. Out of our belief in the difficulty of everything and not despairing of any attempt we went to Washington in order to see what can be done and what can be accepted or rejected.

Certainly what we agreed upon is not the essential because the essential is rejected by both sides. Therefore, we must agree on "something" so that it can lead us to "discuss" the "subject" that we have been unable to agree upon in the past 16 months.

There is no going back to violent solutions of the more violent problems. The time has gone when Weizmann, the first head of the state of Israel, believed in the need to expel the Arabs from Palestine to the desert from which they came.

Ben-Gurion believed in expelling the Arabs to Iraq although all the world Jews came from the city of Ur in Iraq. Both men wanted through violence to make room on the lands of others for Jewish immigrants from all parts of the world.

These are bloody tendencies; it is exactly like trying to solve the housing problem in the West Bank by putting half the population in jail.

Therefore, the view of such angry and violent solutions has changed, and we have found that dialogue is the right path to peace. Egypt's experiment in this regard was pioneering and the Arabs have been able to find a different method. All the roads are difficult, for the psychological problems are still alive and fresh and the political and economic problems and international pressures are obstacles on the winding road that connect us all. Nevertheless, much has been achieved and it is possible to continue the road to our noblest objective. What we have achieved encourages us to continue, and continuation is a justification for optimism among the peoples that want peace in both word and deed.

A few days ago President as-Sadat received a book which has not yet been published. Its author is Professor Gerald Tauber, a physicist at Tel Aviv University.

The book includes a large number of speeches and letters by Albert Einstein, the German Jewish scientist and author of the theory of relativity. The book is in three languages: Hebrew, English and Arabic. The book contains a sharp debate between Einstein and the Lebanese historian Dr Philip Hitti. In the book Einstein talks about the sufferings of world Jewry and of the Jewish peoples' hope to coexist with the Palestinian people, saying that peace is for the welfare and good of everybody. What is most important about the book is that it reveals to us a secret side of the great scientist's life, namely his strong commitment to Zionism and to the cause of the Jewish people. This is something natural but it was not known by us.

Tel Aviv University compiled these articles on the occasion of Einstein's birth centenary--he was born in 1879--and the anniversary of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The university decided to present its first research on peace to the man of peace--Anwar as-Sadat.

One of Einstein's wishes was that there would be dialogue between the Arabs and the Jews, away from the major powers that serve their own interests, and that there should be a "secret council" of Arabs and Jews. This council should include four members [from each side] elected by their own unions: a doctor, a lawyer, a worker and a man of religion. These eight people should meet secretly and should not issue resolutions publicly. Einstein believed this to be the ideal and the best way for peace between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine and in the Middle East.

Einstein said that President Eisenhower sacrificed the Jews for the sake of the Arabs. He also said that John Foster Dulles was a "disaster"; he pretended to want peace in the hope of achieving colonialist objectives.

At the end of the book Einstein says: In matters related to right and justice no distinction can be made between small and big problems because the general principles that determine man's behavior are indivisible. Also, anyone who rushes judgement on small matters will do worse in big matters.

Einstein was commenting on the Arab-Israeli conflict. He believed that it is not too small as not to shake the world because peace, like war, is indivisible. Likewise, Egypt and Israel are not the only two neighboring countries in the world. Also war between them would frighten the whole world. [as published] Einstein also says: World conflict is traditional, it resumes from time to time and takes a religious form.

Concluding a speech in 1955 on the occasion of Israel's seventh anniversary as a state, he, unknowingly predicting As-Sadat's initiative, said: No politician in a responsible position has yet been able to take a daring decision and choose the only path leading to peace, thus rising above narrow national borders.

What the great scientist wished a quarter of a century ago has come true.

And because what happened was unusual, the fear for it is deeply felt by the Israeli and Egyptian peoples. For this reason there has been anger against Israeli intransigence, not only in Israel but in the whole world and among the Jewish communities.

Jerusalem is still the city of peace which does not have peace. The Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Wailing Wall are adjacent to one another and so are the mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, but the hearts of the believers in the three religions are far apart. Politics is now trying to achieve what religion has failed to achieve.

If the differences in the negotiations are linguistic, language and its vocabulary is still the only means of expression: Dialogues of all kinds are kinds of linguistic ventures more than intellectual ideological ventures.

We say: Peace on Jerusalem; that is, peace be on its hills and valleys and on its temples and people.

They [the Israelis] say: Rather peace be with it ['alayha as-salam] which means it is finished and that it is no longer a problem. It is no longer negotiable; Israel has annexed it to the state and the doors and windows have been closed and mouths shut.

We say: Rather it is your doors and mouths. As for us--800 million Muslims--our mouths are open unleashing storms and praying to God on the night of Al-Isra' and Al-mi'raj [Prophet Muhammad's night sojourn] and in Ramadan and every Ramadan to come.

This challenge to the Islamic and Christian worlds is far too great for the Israeli Government and even Israel itself.

If there is anything annoying Israel for the "coolness" in the normalization of relations, Egypt is not the reason.

There is in Israel a feeling of bitterness and frustration; this feeling has its justifications.

If the Jewish peoples had waited so long for a "Herzl" to come to demand the establishment of a [Jewish] state, where he was buried without seeing it, Israel today is in need of a "new Herzl" who will demand a new Israel that will achieve peace and live in peace without looking back in fear or looking ahead with alarm.

Otherwise, all the gloomy colors in the fabric of distant and near history will come to life again.

AL-AKHBAR: SYRIAN REGIME ACTING AS SOVIET DUPE IN MIDEAST

NC210752 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0651 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 21 July--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR has emphasized that the 'Alawite regime now in power in Syria is doomed and that its days are numbered.

In its editorial today, the paper says that the 'Alawite Ba'thist regime has transformed Syria into a Soviet, communist base. Furthermore, the paper adds, this regime has divorced Syria from Arabism and Islam, because President al-Asad and his clique publicly support the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the genocide of a Muslim people for no guilt they have committed.

The paper says that by being cheap agents, Al-Asad and his clique have opened Syria's door to Soviet influence, so that Syria can function as a zone from which pressure can be put on Jordan and Saudi Arabia and on oil in Saudi Arabia as well--with this oil being the prime objective. The paper explains that this objective is the secret of the present turn of events.

AL-AKHBAR notes the bad situation, the disturbances and the popular revolution which Syria is now witnessing. It says that the Ba'thist 'Alawite regime has presented a person [to the public], alleging that he belongs to the Muslim Brotherhood group. This person has made confessions, including one which says that the Muslim Brotherhood command is based in Jordan and that major oil-producing states are financing the operations which the Muslim Brotherhood group is carrying out. The paper depicts this person as an actor and falsifier of facts as well as a liar.

The paper adds: Whether the Ba'thist regime's allegations are true or untrue, there can be no doubt that these allegations reflect the real nature of the 'Alawite Ba'thists; they are satisfied with these accusations leveled at Jordan and Saudi Arabia, the latter being a major oil-producing state.

AL-AKHBAR explains that the real meaning of all these things is that the 'Alawite Ba'thist clique, Al-Asad and his ilk, admit that they are in a state of war of conspiracies against these states. Furthermore, the paper adds, all these things really mean that 'Alawite regime is now ostracized by Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the other oil states which have not been named by the minority in power.

FORMER SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER KILLED IN PARIS 21 JULY

JN211051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Paris, 21 Jul--Former Syrian Prime Minister Salah ad-Din al-Bitar was killed here at noon today. Preliminary reports indicate that Al-Bitar was killed while leaving the garage of the building where his office is located, in the eighth district of the French capital.

Reliable sources say that a gunman opened fire at Al-Bitar with a pistol equipped with a silencer. He was hit in the neck and died on the spot. The gunman took to his heels.

It was learned from a well-informed Syrian source here today that the French Government summoned the Syrian ambassador in Paris and told him that it is well aware of the presence of an unusual number of Syrian intelligence elements assigned to liquidate the Paris-based opposition figures.

The source added that the French Government has asked the Syrian ambassador to convey its desire to the officials in Damascus that France not become the scene of bloody liquidations connected with the situation of a foreign country.

Press reports have recently disclosed that the Syrian authorities are determined to liquidate opposition abroad and have actually assigned a number of their intelligence men for the purpose.

Syrian Opposition Statement

JN211944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, 21--The Syrian opposition issued a statement here this evening holding the Syrian regime responsible for the assassination of former Prime Minister Salah ad-Din al-Bitar.

In its statement the opposition recalls the statements made by Rif'at al-Asad, the commander of the Syriandefense squad, in which he made it clear that the regime is determined to liquidate and crush the opposition everywhere, both inside and outside Syria.

In the statement the opposition said that the Syrian regime's threats and crimes will only strengthen our people's determination to escalate their struggle, to topple the regime and to set up a national democratic rule that would restore Syria's leading and historic role.

Syrian Ambassador's Denial

NC211722 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Paris, July 21 (AFP)--Syrian Ambassador to France Yusuf Shakhur today categorically denied IRAQI NEWS AGENCY (INA) reports that he had been informed by French authorities of the presence in France of Syrian secret service operatives with orders "to liquidate Syrian opposition figures in France."

Responding to the reports, which followed the assassination here today of former Syrian premier and Ba'th Party founder Salah ad-Din al-Bitar, Mr Shakhur said that "the French Government never took any such steps."

The ambassador, who said that he was "profoundly shocked" by the murder of Mr. al-Bitar, charged that the Iraqi reports fell "within the framework of the current campaign against Syria."

ANTI-KHOMEYNI DEMONSTRATIONS, BOMBINGS CONTINUE

JN211812 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The Arabistan youth have continued their operations against the installations and positions of the Persian regime's forces. These operations are in reply to this regime's inhumane practices against the Iranian peoples.

Last Wednesday a group of Arabistan youth planted two explosive charges under the oil pipelines passing through the cities of Masjed Soleyman and Ahvaz. As a result a fire broke out and oil pumping from the main station stopped.

Last Thursday the racist Khomeyni guards fired at the Arab citizens Hamid Za'lan 'Uwayyid and 'Adil Husayn Muhammad in the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. The incident led to the martyrdom of the aforementioned citizens.

The two martyrs were accorded an awe-inspiring funeral in which thousands of Arab citizens, who were shouting for the fall of the racist Persians and the Khomeyni gang, participated. The assassination of the two Arab citizens comes in reply to the killing of two of the racist Khomeyni guards by the Arabistan youth.

Last Thursday the city of Al-Muhammarah witnessed a big demonstration on the occasion of the first anniversary of the martyrdom of the Arabistan struggler 'Abd ar-Ridha al-Hadi. The demonstrators, who were shouting "long live the Arabs" while denouncing the procedures adopted by the racist authorities, proceeded toward the martyrs' cemetery.

Yesterday a group of Arabistan youth planted a timed explosive charge under the oil pipelines in the region of (?Khadeyn). Once again, the explosion of this charge caused the outbreak of fire and the consequent destruction of the pipelines.

SADDAM HUSAYN PRESS CONFERENCE TO BE BROADCAST 22 JULY

JN211249 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The radio and television stations of the Iraqi Republic will broadcast at 2000 [1700 GMT] tomorrow, Tuesday, the text of the press conference that President Saddam Husayn held last night at the National Assembly building. At this important press conference, the president spoke about various political, economic and social issues in the country, the Arab homeland and the world at large.

SOVIET ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN211734 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 July--Chugunov, chairman [title as received] of the Soviet firm Tekhnoeksport, arrived in Baghdad today on a weeklong visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Chugunov said that he will hold talks with national oil company officials on bilateral relations.

PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES, RELATIONS WITH USSR

JN211035 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 19 Jul 80 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Jordanian Prime Minister Qasim ar-Rimawi by Hani Khayr, correspondent of the Paris-based weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL, in Amman--date not specified]

[Excerpt] AL-MUSTAQBAL: Is there a new Jordanian move to propose an alternative plan to UN Resolution 242 and the Camp David accords? King Husayn referred to this matter in statements to several foreign newspapers and outlined the Jordanian position during his visit to the United States. In these statements, the king called for an alternative plan to the present fumbling in Arab policy. What are your comments on this?

Ar-Rimawi: His Majesty King Husayn has already explained that Resolution 242 is no longer adequate in itself for tackling the Palestinian people's issue. The resolution was adopted in 1967 to tackle the effects of the 1967 aggression on the territories of three Arab states. On the other hand, the Palestinian question was in existence long before this resolution was adopted and was rooted in the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, which are stipulated in other UN resolutions. During his recent visit to the United States, his majesty the king outlined the Jordanian position, which calls for a just and comprehensive peace that tackles all aspects of the issue, especially the Palestinian question, which is the core of the issue, so that future generations can coexist peacefully. King Husayn emphasized that the Camp David process has failed to achieve comprehensive peace and that there is an urgent need for a broad-based international move to formulate the basic principles of a just and lasting peace.

Jordan's current international moves are governed by certain basic principles, which constitute the general framework of the common Arab stand and consensus. These principles call for the withdrawal of the occupation forces and the guarantee of the Palestinian people's rights, especially their right to self-determination on their occupied territory.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will King Husayn visit the Soviet Union as previously scheduled, and what will be the purpose of this visit?

Ar-Rimawi: Jordan is always concerned about establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with all peoples and countries of the world, including the USSR, on the basis of mutual respect and cooperation and in the interest of the Arab cause. Jordan has established good relations with the USSR and there is a standing invitation for His Majesty King Husayn to visit the Soviet Union. His majesty will pay this visit at the appropriate time.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: PLO member Khalid al-Hasan has told an Arab paper that Carter's victory in the U.S. elections will, to a certain extent, be in the Arabs' interest, because the Jewish lobby is splitting votes by nominating Anderson as a third candidate to defeat Carter and to bring Mondale in in his place. According to the U.S. Constitution, if there is a split vote and none of the candidates wins, the whole issue is referred to Congress. What is your opinion on this?

Ar-Rimawi: What takes place in the U.S. presidential elections is not important. What is important is that which takes place in the Arab world. Undoubtedly, the U.S. arena has the biggest impact on the Middle East issue, but the development of the U.S. stand and its movement toward a more evenhanded stance depends upon the development of the situation in the Arab arena.

The Arabs' success in evolving a unified stand and clear principles for their moves in the international arena, in building their intrinsic power and in utilizing all of their resources and enormous economic and strategic influence in the world in support of the Arab stand will be the decisive factor in changing international stands and in influencing other countries' positions in the interest of the Arab cause and rights. Once we have done that, then everything that goes on in the U.S. presidential elections will be influenced by the extent of U.S. interests in our countries. This is the criterion.

CULTURE AND SPORTS MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

JN190941 Amman JNA in Arabic 0917 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Amman, 19 Jul--Minister of Culture and Youth Tahir Hikmat left Amman for Moscow yesterday at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. Hikmat has stated that during the 2-week visit, he will hold talks with Soviet officials on strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the cultural and sports spheres. He will also hire Soviet trainers to coach Jordanian athletes in all kinds of sports.

PAPER SCORES ISRAELI CAMPAIGN AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR EFFORT

JN190748 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Ever since the agreement signed between Iraq and France on the supply of uranium, Israel has been waging a feverish campaign of lies and allegations to stop the implementation of this agreement, which fraternal Iraq has sought for its own technological and cultural development. The two Amman dailies, AR-RA'Y and AD-DUSTUR, devote their editorials to commenting on this subject.

In an editorial entitled "Israeli Campaign Against Iraq and France," AR-RA'Y says: The false Israeli uproar over this subject is an obvious attempt to make the world believe that Israel is facing a nuclear threat from Iraq. It is also an obvious attempt to regain world sympathy which Israel has lost because of its hostile practices in the occupied territory. Israel is using the alleged nuclear threat to divert world public attention from its hostile practices in the occupied territory.

The strange thing is that Israel, which is making all this uproar and these threats, forgets that it has previously refused to sign the international treaty banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons and rejected international supervision of its nuclear reactors. Israel also forgets that it has cooperated with racist South Africa in carrying out nuclear explosions and that it commandeered a cargo of uranium on the high seas several years ago.

What confirms the hostile nature of the Israeli campaign is that none of the Iraqi officials has threatened to possess a nuclear weapon. Rather, they all announced on more than one occasion that Iraqi nuclear research is for peaceful purposes and nothing else.

At any rate, we are dutybound to take Israeli threats seriously. But this does not mean that Iraq should abandon its peaceful nuclear program. It just means that necessary measures must be taken to prevent Israel from using the alleged Iraqi nuclear threat to commit a new aggression. The nuclear research carried out by fraternal Iraq is a legitimate and peaceful cultural activity which concerns Iraqi sovereignty first and last.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND STATEMENT ON NEW GOVERNMENT

NC212111 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 21 Jul 80

[21 July statement by official spokesman of the Lebanese forces command--read by announcer]

[Text] The Lebanese forces command held its weekly meeting at its headquarters, presided over by Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and attended by the members.

The commander of the Lebanese forces reviewed the results of the active measures which were taken recently on the security and military levels and the public's satisfaction with these measures. The council later discussed at length the latest political developments and their anticipated outcome. On the basis of the above, the council affirms the following:

1. The Lebanese forces, which have for the last 5 years confronted the enemies of the Lebanese issue in the most dire hours of the calamity at home and abroad, and which have successfully repulsed the plots and made costly sacrifices, will not accept any compromise or superficial solutions.

2. The Lebanese forces consider the formation of a new government, amid the current concerns, a calming act. Therefore, the Lebanese forces reject any solution not based on the determination to liberate all our territories and not inspired by an overall concept that would overcome the causes that brought about our present predicament.

3. While the regime is lost in a policy of dilly-dallying, the Lebanese forces are determined to follow up the march to which they have pledged themselves since 16 April 1975 and to implement the solutions that would lead to the establishment of the sound and permanent basis needed to build a society liberated from the residues and fears of the past.

Spokesman's Attack on Al-Huss

NC182058 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 18 Jul 80

[18 July statement by official spokesman of the Lebanese forces--read by announcer]

[Text] It now seems that the first person to volunteer in the general mobilization announced by the Palestinians in Lebanon and made public by Yasir 'Arafat is the former Prime Minister Mr Salim al-Huss.

The task assigned to him is to implement 'Arafat's hostile policies against Lebanon and its people while painting it with Lebanese colors. Thus, instead of adopting a bold national stance on the question of the establishment of a Palestinian state which is to extend south of the Damascus highway and up to Tyre--including Ad-Dawah and Ad-Damur and Sidon--and instead of strongly condemning 'Arafat, who has annointed himself the high commissioner of the Muslim people and who wants to be the sole negotiator with the Christians, we find Mr Salim al-Huss waging a campaign of accusations against the Lebanese resistance. Everybody is aware that this tendencious campaign aims at blurring his role in bringing about the prevailing bitter reality under which the Lebanese are living in the occupied areas.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS KIDNAPPING OF TELEVISION CHIEF

NC221014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The political and security commands concerned are still exerting all their efforts to clarify the implications surrounding the kidnaping of Dr Charles Rizq, chairman of the board of directors and general director of the Lebanese television. The incident occurred at around 0830 today outside Dr Charles Rizq's residence in Al-Ashrafiyah near the Rizq hospital.

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this morning held intense contacts with former President Camille Sham'un, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Army Commander General Victor Khuri, Director General of the Internal Security Forces Staff Maj Gen Ahmad al-Haj and Public Security Director General Fariq Abi al-Lam'. The prime minister has held these contacts to insure the release of Dr Charles Rizq and his bodyguard.

SHI'ITE MILITARY LEADER KILLED IN SOUTHERN BEIRUT

NC191804 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Beirut, July 19, (AFP)--New tension hit the Ash-Shiyah district of southern Beirut today after 'Ali Musawi, a military leader of the Lebanese Shi'ite Moslem organization "The Martyrs of Hussayn," was killed while driving his car. The district is inhabited mostly by Shi'ite Moslems and refugees from southern Lebanon. Sources said unidentified armed elements had taken up positions in the area. Authorities had also been in touch with the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, and arranged for rapid intervention in the event of violence.

FORMER PRESIDENT FRANJIYAH ORDERS RELEASE OF DETAINEES

NC201808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Today, former President Sulayman Franjiyah took an initiative on the question of people detained by the Giants Brigade [pro-Franjiyah militia] by providing for the release of all detainees who hail from the north. The initiative was taken at the special request by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

NASIRITE MOVEMENT CLOSES SIX CENTERS IN BEIRUT

NC190646 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] In western Beirut, the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, has announced that it has closed down six of its centers in the western area and handed the keys to the landlords. The movement also said that it will take its next step later.

VOL REPORTS JORDANIAN ARREST OF SYRIAN OFFICERS

NC191538 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Jordanian authorities have detained five Syrians, including a lieutenant colonel and a lieutenant, on charges of entering the country illegally via a desert road. Judicial authorities in Amman have referred the five defendants to a military court. It is worth noting that Jordanian authorities have recently intensified patrols along the border with Syria.

BEGIN'S OFFICE FAVORS NAVON VISIT TO EGYPT

TA201249 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 20 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent Daniyel Bloch]

[Excerpt] It has been reported by sources in the prime minister's office that the invitation to President Navon to conduct a state visit in Egypt should be viewed favorably.

These circles do not regard President as-Sadat's remarks on this issue in an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT as offensive toward Prime Minister Menahem Begin since for a long time there has been talk about inviting the Israeli president to pay a reciprocal visit to Egypt.

Circles in the prime minister's office do not see any reason to object to the possibility that President Navon would be asked to address the Egyptian Parliament. As is customary, such an address by the president of the state would be coordinated with the Begin government.

Concerning other topics included in the interview given by President as-Sadat, it has been reported that the prime minister does not intend to react to the Egyptian president's remarks. Begin felt compelled to react to a previous interview As-Sadat gave to READER'S DIGEST--which was also published as an official document by the Egyptian press agency--since in that interview As-Sadat claimed that the Israeli Government was acting against the peace process.

Regarding As-Sadat's comments that in view of Begin's reaction he was considering not visiting Israel, sources close to the prime minister's office said no one in Israel had been aware of such an intention. An official invitation to visit Israel was conveyed to As-Sadat in Aswan in January 1980 and that invitation was still in effect.

Reaction to As-Sadat Remarks

TA201251 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[By political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpts] In an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, President as-Sadat said that Begin was currently in a gloomy mood. Therefore, at this stage, there was no room for holding a summit meeting. Yet, he would consider visiting Israel when he knew for certain that Begin had calmed down. These remarks amazed people at the prime minister's office.

"Did As-Sadat think that there should not have been reaction to his remarks in READER'S DIGEST to the effect that 90 percent of the people in Israel want peace and only Begin does not want it?" a source at the prime minister's office asked. He affirmed that Begin was not in an angry mood at all and that his remarks had been a reaction to As-Sadat's comments.

The same source added that Begin could have claimed--paraphrasing As-Sadat's claim--that 90 percent of the Egyptian people want peace and only the Egyptian president was not interested. Replying to another question on the possibility of holding a summit meeting between Begin and As-Sadat, the source said that the process of normalization should continue and that President as-Sadat should issue instructions based on the Camp David accords to the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy negotiations. Were As-Sadat to do so, an agreement could be reached within a few hours. Referring to As-Sadat's comments on the issue of Jerusalem that one mayor--either Jewish or Arab, according to election results, and, perhaps, on a rotating basis--would head the city, sources at the prime minister's office said this point was not clear. If an Arab was elected in the municipal elections by a majority of votes then the mayor would be Arab.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Prime Minister Menahem Begin--currently recovering from his illness at home--is considering especially coming to the Knesset on Wednesday to vote for the proposed Jerusalem law. Apparently, such a public act would, to some extent, be a retort to President as-Sadat who has recently heightened his unpleasant tones in his references to Prime Minister Begin.

No Official Invitation

TA181904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The president's office has announced that no official invitation for President Navon's visit to Egypt has yet been received. This was stated to our correspondent in reply to a question about the expected visit at the end of next month, which was reported by the media.

Well-informed circles told our correspondent that, should an invitation from the Egyptian president be received, President Navon would be happy to accept it. Obviously, these circles added, the president would discuss the details of the visit with the prime minister.

'AL HAMISHMAR: EGYPT WANTS BEN-ELISAR REPLACED

TA211217 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Jul 80 p 1

[By Smadar Peri, 'AL HAMISHMAR Arab affairs correspondent]

[Text] Israelis who recently returned from Cairo met with leading Labor Party figures and asked them to discuss as soon as possible the possibility of having Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Dr Ben-Elisar replaced immediately following Labor's return to power.

It will be recalled that Dr Ben-Elisar himself had already stated that, should the Alignment replace the Likud in the wake of the next elections, he would seek to leave his post in Cairo.

The Israelis who returned from Cairo told the top Alignment figures that in their meetings with leading administration officials in Cairo it had been made clear to them that a significant factor in Ambassador Ben-Elisar's and his wife's social isolation in Egypt resulted from personal dislike felt toward "Menahem Begin's protege."

When the Israelis contended that the Israeli ambassador was being deliberately ignored by Egyptian social circles in Cairo, the Egyptian establishment personalities replied that Egypt's citizens could not very well be instructed to like Ambassador Ben-Elisar.

These Egyptian personalities made it plain to their Israeli interlocutors that since they themselves were not authorized to send a personal cable to Prime Minister Begin which would be interpreted as an intervention on their part in Israel's choice of its ambassador to Cairo, the Israelis had better try themselves to have Ben-Elisar replaced.

The Egyptian elements conceded that the tension now prevailing in Israel-Egypt relations owing to the lack of progress on the Palestinian issue has entirely focused against Israels ambassador, "who is not much liked by the Egyptian establishment and people anyway." Israel has not sent a diplomat to Egypt but a politician, the Egyptian elements pointed out, recalling what they termed Ben-Elisar's "ill-considered political pronouncements."

The Egyptian personalities added that any official Israeli representative who will come in Ben-Elisar's place will automatically enjoy a better--even a much better--attitude from Egypt's people, society and administration.

It will be noted that this is the first time, since Israel's Embassy to Cairo was set up 5 months ago, senior Egyptian elements have deviated from the policy of keeping quiet on the subject of Ben-Elisar's appointment.

Names that were mentioned as desirable replacements for Dr Ben-Elisar: MK Abba Eban and Prof Shim'on Shamir--former head of the Shiloh Institute for Mideastern Studies, who is tonight concluding a 1-month visit to Egypt. Professor Shamir met in Egypt with President as-Sadat, Ministers Butrus Ghali and Mansur Hasan, and scientists from universities in Cairo.

MA'ARIV: EGYPTIAN CHIEF OF STAFF SECRETLY VISITS U.S.

TA211252 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Jul 80 p 1

[By Shmu'el Segev]

[Text] The Egyptian chief of staff, General 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazala, went on a secret 1-week visit to Washington in early July. In the visit the arrangements for U.S. military aid have been coordinated and plans were worked out for the joint maneuvers of the U.S. and Egyptian air forces.

In the wake of the visit 40 Egyptian pilots were sent to the United States to train in flying the F-16 aircraft, which will be transferred to Egypt early next year. Western sources have reported that the joint maneuvers of the U.S. Phantom squadrons and Egyptian squadrons are being conducted as planned, and so far there have been no special problems. The U.S. delegation to Egypt numbers some approximately 500 people, of whom 30 are pilots and six are flight instructors. The rest are ground service crewmen.

In addition to the joint maneuvers, the United States hopes that its pilots will be able to use the 90 days of their stay in Egypt to get acquainted with Middle East and Persian Gulf airspace.

JEWISH SCIENTISTS REPORTEDLY DIVULGED IRAQI NUCLEAR PLANS

TA211307 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 21 Jul 80 p 1

[By DAVAR correspondent in France Gid'on Qotz]

[Text] Some of the famous nuclear scientists who at first were employed at the Iraqi nuclear project in France and who were dismissed from it at Iraq's demand emigrated to Israel, and they--among others--are responsible for directing Israel's attention to what is happening and for international action on this issue. This has been reported by Paris sources.

As is known, at the very launching of the joint project with France in 1974, Iraq demanded that Jews not be employed in this field, and they were eventually removed, but they are familiar with the nuclear reactor of the type that is supplied to Iraq, the same sources reported.

MA'ARIV: JORDAN ENCOURAGING INVESTMENTS OF WEST BANK CAPITAL

TA201550 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jul 80 p 8

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The Jordanian authorities are encouraging investors from East Jerusalem and the West Bank to establish factories and to open agencies and marketing branches within its boundaries.

A delegation of Arab economists headed by Fa'iq (Barqat) has recently returned from Amman after conferring with Jordanian Industry and Trade Minister 'Ali an-Nasur, West Bank Affairs Minister Hasan Ibrahim and the director general of his ministry, Mahmud Shawkat.

The members of the delegation were explicitly informed that the Jordanian authorities had decided to encourage entrepreneurs from East Jerusalem and the West Bank to invest money in existing plants or to establish new factories in Jordan.

According to Fa'iq (Barqat), economic enterprises in the West Bank are currently facing a difficult situation created by limited credit and the complicated procedures needed to export produce to Joran and to import raw material through the Jordanian bridges and Israeli airports and harbors. These complications largely stem from tight security regulations.

Fa'iq (Barqat) said that the Jordanian authorities were aware of these difficulties. Therefore, they had suggested that the owner of the (Salvana) chocolate factory in Ramallah establish a similar plant in Jordan and thus spare him the hassle involved in importing and exporting.

The Jordanian authorities also offered their assistance to Abu-'ata of Bayt Sahur in expanding the plastic factory he established in Amman.

This policy reflects King Husayn's efforts to intensify his involvement in the affairs of the West Bank. Thus, he has also offered easy terms to Arab entrepreneurs who invest funds in his kingdom.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST POLICY

TA200853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Japan supports the Venice declaration of the nine EEC countries but does not see a discrepancy between the EEC countries' Middle East policy and U.S. policy in the region, Japan's Ambassador to Israel Nagao Yoshida has told our correspondent David Witztum.

The Japanese ambassador added that newly-elected Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will maintain Japan's traditional foreign policy regarding the Middle East and the friendship and good relations between Japan and Israel would continue.

As for the Arab boycott, the ambassador said the Japanese Government has no policy regarding this issue and allows Japanese companies to act as they wish and conduct their own affairs.

Japan is maintaining a foreign policy whose main aim is the maintenance of peace and world stability. However, it does not regard itself capable of backing this policy with a military force. Japan is connected to the Western Defense umbrella supplied by the United States and its allies.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SAYS BOYCOTT TOTAL FAILURE

TA191831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The chairman of the Israeli Olympic Committee says the Olympic boycott was a total failure. Yitzhaq Ofeq said that as far as Israeli athletes were concerned it meant that their efforts, time invested and training and millions of pounds invested in them had been wasted. He said that Israel's position in the world sports federation would be damaged and Israel had missed a chance to make contact with Soviet Jewry.

COMMITTEE DECIDES ON TRANSFER OF MINISTRIES TO JERUSALEM

TA211222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The agriculture minister today announced that the staff units of his ministry would transfer [from Tel Aviv] to Jerusalem. Sharon made this announcement at a meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Jerusalem Affairs held at the Knesset building. In the same meeting, the finance minister said that funds would be allocated to finance the transfer of government ministries to Jerusalem. In the first stage, the reference is to the transfer of the Agriculture Ministry and several units of the Housing and Construction Ministry.

The chairman of the ministerial committee, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, said that this decision was adopted close to the convening of the UN emergency assembly on the Palestinian issue. He added that this was an excellent opportunity to emphasize Israel's determination to build Jerusalem and to turn it into Israel's eternal capital.

WEST BANK LOCAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

TA220923 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Local elections in Judaea and Samaria have again been indefinitely postponed. The military government believes that elections in the near future would adversely affect the peace process. A military government official told our correspondent that only if the autonomy plan were not implemented would officials again consider holding the elections.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OPPOSES NATIONAL GUIDANCE COMMITTEE

TA211736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Jul 80

[From Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The military government in the territories believes that the firm measures that were taken on the eve of the assassination attempts on the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah led to a calming of tempers in the territories. Bassam Ja'br reports:

[Begin recording] The military government in the territories will prevent any attempt to revive the activity of the National Guidance Committee. In fact, the military government has already prevented a meeting that was to have taken place a few days ago for this purpose. The National Guidance Committee has halted its activity ever since the deportation from Hebron and the attempt on the lives of the three Judaea and Samaria mayors. Efforts are now underway to renew the committee's activity. The firm steps taken by the military government on the eve of the assassination attempt and following the murder at the Hadassah building were instrumental in calming things down, as was the deporation of the two mayors and the religious figure from Hebron.

It is believed in the military government that the majority of the population in the territories now leans toward Jordan, but out of fear the silent majority prefers not to express its view honestly. One of the prominent figures in Gaza, whose life was threatened by the popular front [for the Liberation of Palestine] following the assassination of the Imam of Gaza, Shaykah Hasham al-(Huzandar), went to Beirut shortly thereafter and had the threat removed. [end recording]

ARENS: LIKUD WOULD DISCUSS TERRITORIAL COMPROMISE

TA181951 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Interview with Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman Prof Moshe Arens, by Elimelekh Ram of Israeli TV and Avraham Tirosh of MA'ARIV, moderated by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat; within the framework of the "Gentlemen, the Press" program; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ram] About 2 or 3 weeks ago you called for the formation of a national unity government: Why today?

[Arens] I believe that the State of Israel today faces challenges and dangers the likes of which we have not faced since the war of independence--very difficult problems in the economic sphere, the security sphere--and I would think that every citizen is aware of this. Part of it may also stem from feelings of disappointment and frustration, since it is so different from the expectations upon the signing of the peace agreement, when people thought that we were putting all this behind us--the economic burden, the security burden, the political isolation. But, today things are perhaps even worse than they were 2 or 3 years ago. I think that we can cope with these problems. The State of Israel, the citizens of this country have demonstrated, throughout all the years of the state's existence and even before that, resourcefulness, ability, courage and also wisdom and steadfastness. But, I think unity is required.

[Ben-Porat] Would you be capable of finding a common platform for the Likud and the Alignment today, so as to form such a government?

[Arens] I think the gap is very small. Let us perhaps focus on the two main issues that require national unity. First is inflation. We cannot continue with this kind of inflation rate--130 percent a year, or 200 percent a year--between 10 and 12 percent a month. In my view we cannot go on like this. It is rending the social and economic fabric and, ultimately, also the country's security policy. We cannot handle this. In order to restrain this inflation, to restore it to reasonable dimensions--what are reasonable dimensions: ten percent a year, not a month--acute and tough measures are required. I do not think there are any differences of opinion between the Alignment and the Likud on this. The problem is one of application. To apply the measures, unity is required.

On the political issue, it may appear on the surface that there is polarization. I do not believe this to be the case. The issue that is always getting people's attention is the territorial issue: the issue of Judaea and Samaria. There is no longer any need to talk about Sinai; that has already gone. Any differences that do exist today are over Judaea and Samaria. This is a very small area, so it is not to be assumed that the differences can be all that great. In any event, if I interpret the Alignment's stand correctly, the Alignment wants a territorial compromise and would be ready for a 30-70 percent split [i.e., Israel would retain 30 percent of the territory, and Jordan 70 percent]. I think this is a fair appraisal of the Alignment's average, mainstream stand.

[Tirosh] And would you, for example, agree to this?

[Arens] Just a minute. The Likud government has stated in the Knesset that if Jordan wants to discuss a territorial compromise, the Likud government would be ready to discuss a territorial compromise. What kind of compromise? Let us guess and estimate that it would be ready to be satisfied with 50-50. So the difference between these two positions is not great...

[Tirosh, interrupting] Just a minute, do you believe that the Likud would agree to a territorial compromise of 50-50 in Judaea and Samaria?

[Arens] Since they spoke of readiness to talk about a territorial compromise, I am ready to risk a guess that this could be the result that would emerge.

[Tirosh] And would you personally agree to this?

[Arens] Just a moment, just a moment. First, the difference between 30-70 and 50-50 is not great for an area that is so small. To this must be added that there is no one to talk to. No one is ready to talk with us about a territorial compromise.

[Ben-Porat] Mr Arens, do you not think you will be asked for a clarification in the Likud faction next week?

[Arens] Definitely not. I am just trying to say that when it comes to things on which a decision must be made, not vague, hypothetical matters such as what would we say if Husayn were to declare tomorrow that he is ready to sit with us and talk about a territorial compromise...

[Tirosh, interrupting] Mr Peres claims that Husayn is ready.

[Arens] Yes, but we have not yet seen any such readiness, and Mr Husayn does not say this. If we are speaking of the problems that are actually facing us and will confront the next government after the elections, I think the differences are relatively slight--certainly concerning the extent of the dangers. It is this that must determine whether there is a national unity government or not.

[Tirosh] You did not answer my question as to whether you would agree to a 50-50 territorial compromise.

[Arens] Nor will I answer you, and I think that you yourself will agree that it would not be wise for me to answer you or for Mr Begin to answer you. I am not certain that it is wise for Mr Peres....

[Tirosh, interrupting] You said the Likud would agree.

[Arens] I said that the differences, in may view, are small ones.

[Ben-Porat] I would sum up by saying that Mr Arens says that if it is proposed to us, we will not refuse to discuss it.

[Arens] That has already been stated by the government. So if you sum up the positions, you will see that if it is proposed to us--and no one has yet seen it being proposed--apparently the differences are not so great, not too great to prevent the formation of a national unity government.

TANZANIA

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS NYERERE, NKAPA

LD212000 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 21 Jul 80 EA

[Summary] The French foreign minister, M. Jean Francois-Poncet, this evening held talks with President Nyerere at his Msasani residence in Dar es Salaam. The talks were also attended by Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa and the French ambassador to Tanzania.

Before leaving for home later this evening, the French foreign minister is expected to hold a press conference in Dar es Salaam.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES KENYAN CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE

LD211558 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania has denied the Kenyan Government's allegations that a certain Tanzanian was sent to Kenya to spy. Denying these allegations by Kenya in parliament today, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, minister of defense and national service, said that Tanzania could not send a spy to Kenya because the two countries are neighbors and there is no enmity between them.

Recently Kenya alleged that a certain Tanzanian who was a private in the [Tanzanian] national army until 1974 was sent as a spy to Kenya. Ndugu Kawawa said that Tanzania wants good relations with Kenya in the political, economic and cultural fields. Ndugu Kawawa does not want Tanzania and Kenya to be preoccupied with bilateral matters as reported in the newspapers, particularly in view of the fact that Kenyan newspapers are owned and financially supported by the enemies of Africa.

He said that Tanzania now, more than at any time in the past, wants to be at peace with all its neighbors so as to bring about the development of the peoples of those countries who have been exploited for so long.

SWAPO, ANC ISSUE WARNING TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD181242 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 18 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The racist regime in South Africa has been warned that unless nationalists held in South African jails are freed, there will never be peace in that part of Africa.

The warning is contained in a SWAPO-ANC statement. The parties issued the statement yesterday to mark the 62d birthday of Nelson Mandela, which falls today. Ndugu Mandela, the leader of the ANC, is serving a life sentence in a South African jail.

The parties called on the progressive and peace-loving countries of the world to continue the campaign for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia. SWAPO and ANC pointed out that the nationalists who are in jail have committed no crime apart from opposing apartheid. SWAPO insists that, just as the world supported the fight against [word indistinct] during World War II, so it must now support the current struggle against apartheid in South Africa. The liberation fronts vowed they will never relax their struggle against the regime until the imprisoned nationalists are unconditionally released.

UGANDA

COMMISSION CHAIRMAN REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO ELECTIONS

LD191650 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has reaffirmed that the decision by the Military Commission to hold the elections is total and the commission is determined to see that the elections are fair and free.

Addressing permanent secretaries, district commissioners and regional officials, Mr Muwanga said that the Military Commission set the machinery into motion but that the success will largely depend on the full participation of all the people of Uganda. He appealed to the district commissioners to be impartial and to remember that the future of this country depends on the forthcoming elections.

He stressed that civil servants who have taken sides are doing so at their own risk. On party leaders who preach violence, Muwanga said that he was more learned in the ways of violence than those who preach it and that is why, he said, I would urge people to use love and affection to influence the destiny of this country. He said no one has a license to kill or rob, adding that killing and robbing are an outrageous Ugandan (?enemy).

The chairman also attributed the violence in the country to Amin's henchmen who cross into the country and go back and said that some of the district commissioners were aware of such people, but they were instead collaborating with them.

Mr Muwanga said that some of the violence was political and gave the example of a plot to burn the Nile mansions.

The chairman suspected that there may be a training group somewhere because already three ministers have been ambushed by armed thugs and had escaped narrowly. He said not everyone in army uniform who terrorizes people is a soldier in the [Uganda National Liberation Army--UNLA] because he knows some people who walk in some countries in Uganda army uniform.

On the liberation of the country from Idi Amin's thugs, Chairman Muwanga said that resolutions in New York, London or Bonn would not have chased Amin from this land had not some of the sons of Uganda sacrificed their blood. Those people, he said, sacrificed their blood in order to bring freedom to this country and to give back to Ugandans their right to choose the leader they want.

Speaking about the UPC [Uganda People's Congress], the chairman said that although he was a UPC he has had more quarrels with the UPC than any other party because he does not want his political leaning to interfere with his present mission. I told Milton, Mr Muwanga disclosed, to wait and ask the people's mandate because I am anxious to see Ugandans [are] ruled by a person they have elected.

On development, Mr Muwanga said: The motor vehicles which are now coming into the country will go the productive sector of Uganda such as agriculture, he said, and not to the mafuta mingi [wealthy businessmen].

The commander of the UNLA, Maj Gen Tito Okello, told the meeting that no one has told the soldiers to misbehave except the opportunists who use them to rob other people. He advised his listeners to always report soldiers who misbehave because the soldiers are there because there is a taxpayer. The major general repeated his stand that the military should not rule Uganda because that is not the work of the military.

Speaking at the meeting, another member of the commission who is also the chief of staff, Brigadier Oyite Ojok, appealed to Ugandans to have a spirit for Uganda. On the allegation that Oyite Ojok is the cousin of Obote and so he is committed to Obote's coming back to power, the chief of staff said there is no blood relationship between him and Obote and that the only link is that they are both from Lang'o.

Refuting those who say he is ambitious, the chief of staff said that 11th April 1979 he was alone in Radio Uganda. If he wanted to rule Uganda why could he not grab that chance? Finally, the chief of staff said that the commission will not hesitate to prevent anyone who uses soldiers to commit acts of violence or preach violence during the forthcoming general election.

Also present at the meeting was the minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Sam Mugwisha.

COMMISSION RETURNING PRIVATE PROPERTY SEIZED BY AMIN

LD191649 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has said that the decision of the commission to give Ugandan citizens their buildings which were taken away from them by dictator Amin in 1972 is intended to restore the fundamental right to private property and create a healthy society in which private property is respected.

In a press release, Mr Muwanga said it must be recalled that all men in Uganda who lost their property following Amin's expulsion of non-Africans were allowed to claim compensation through their respective governments. But Ugandans who were expelled and who consequently lost their property in similar circumstances had no chance whatsoever of making any claim for compensation. It is only fair that the Uganda Government should now cater for her own citizens who were deprived of their property.

The chairman of the Military Commission would like to emphasize the need to respect the fundamental right to private property, which has since the days of Amin's rule been flagrantly flouted by those in power.

It is that gross disregard for private property that has turned our society into a community of thugs, robbers and dishonest men and women with all the ills that such a society is bound to produce. We must find a way of rectifying the situation.

The Military Commission's decision is intended to restore that fundamental right and create a healthy society in which private property is respected, but this should not be regarded as a licence for capitalist landlords.

In case the government wants to acquire any private property or rent a building for public use, it will have to enter into negotiations with the rightful owner of such premises in the normal manner.

On Wednesday [16 July], as a matter of principle, the Military Commission decided that all property in the form of buildings belonging to Uganda citizens which were expropriated by dictator Idi Amin or his henchmen during the long 9 years of his dictatorial rule be restored to their rightful owners. All buildings belonging to Uganda citizens which are alleged to have been passed to other people during the Amin regime should revert to their original owners irrespective of whether or not the process of the transfer of leases, title deeds and other documents had been completed.

All the properties prior to Amin's expulsion order belonging to non-Ugandans which were constantly sold to Amin's Henchmen should revert to the custodian boards. All purchases of the so-called abandoned property and buildings during the Amin era should be subject to fresh negotiations. Those persons who received the buildings in question as a free gift should be called upon to prove their ownership.

The commission called upon all persons who wish to make any claims under any of the categories listed about to submit to the minister of lands and natural resources documents to prove their claims within 4 weeks of the date of the issue of this statement.

ARMY CHIEF LEAVES FOR CADET GRADUATION IN TANZANIA

ID181650 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The commander of the UNIA [Uganda National Liberation Army] Maj Gen Tito Okello, has left for Arusha [in Tanzania] to attend the ceremony of commissioning Ugandan cadet officers who had been training there.

He was seen off at Entebbe Airport by the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, two members of the Military Commision, Brig Oyite Ojok and Colonel Maluru, Lt Col (Kajira) of the TPDF [Tanzania People's Defense Forces] and the secretary of defense, Mr (Norman).

Maj Gen Tito Okello was accompanied to Arusha by several government and military officials, including the permanent secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

CAMEROON

PRESIDENT AHIDJO RECEIVES FRG DEPUTY MINISTER

AB182103 Paris AFP in French 1515 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Yaounde, 18 Jul (AFP)--Mrs Hildegarde Hambrucker, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany who has begun a visit to Cameroon, was received on Friday morning by President Ahmadou Ahidjo.

After her audience with the head of state, Mrs Hambrucker indicated that "100-percent agreement existed between the Cameroonian head of state and her government" on African problems, such as the independence and self-determination of countries of the continent.

The deputy minister also told the press that bilateral problems of cooperation were raised with President Ahidjo.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

VICE PRESIDENT NOT AFFECTED BY DISSOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

AB181935 Paris AFP in French 1637 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Bangui, 18 Jul (AFP)--The vice president of the Central African Republic, Mr Henri Maidou, on Friday told the AFP in Bangui that the dissolution of the public salvation government did not concern him at all.

The position of vice president, he pointed out, was established by an ordinance issued on 21 September last. A special decree appointed Mr Henri Maidou to these functions. Consequently, Mr Henri Maidou remains a member of the Central African executive body.

CHAD

OUEDDEI FORCES SEEK TO CUT HABRE'S SUPPLY LINE

AB211356 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 21 Jul 80

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, 21 July (AFP)--The four-month battle for control of this war-torn capital has entered a new phase with supporters of President Goukouni Oueddei seeking to cut dissident Defense Minister Hissein Habre's supply link to Cameroon.

Presidential supporters, whose own supply link with Cameroon lies protected from enemy fire behind their own lines, have been shooting anyone trying to cross the Chari River which forms the border between Chad and Cameroon.

Supporters of the former defense minister, for whom the river has been a life-line since fighting started last March 21, have responded with a night-time shuttle service that keeps them and the popular markets in the south of the city supplied with food and materials.

The shooting and shelling, which have claimed several dozen lives since the start of the month, followed three months during which dug-out canoes supplying the Habre-controlled African quarters of the city were able to cross the river in relative safety.

Mr Habre's forces ability to break the attempted blockade is illustrated by the range of supplies ferried across the river by these night shuttles.

This correspondent one evening saw about one hundred 200-litre drums of fuel, dozens of sacks of flour and millet and a whole range of other goods unloaded on the Chadian side of the river in the space of three hours.

These supplies were stored near a guard post manned by Mr Habre's supporters and traders from the three major markets in the African quarter came to collect stores to feed the capital's population.

These markets, although not as well supplied as before the war, still offer a wide variety of different products enabling those Chadians still in the capital to survive and even to live a little.

ZAIRE

KARL-I-BOND DEPARTS KINSHASA FOR BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

AB171518 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1230 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Jul (AZAP)--Yesterday evening the state commissionner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, left Kinshasa for Brussels in order to attend the working session of the Belgian-Zairian Joint High Commission which will start tomorrow and last 2 days. Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond is accompanied by a large delegation.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

GUINEA'S PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED AT PRAIA AIRPORT

AB212129 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Interview granted by Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui to Cape Verde journalists at the Praia airport on the occasion of his first visit to that country on Thursday 17 July--recorded]

[Text] [Beavogui] This is, in fact, the first time we have had the opportunity to tread the soil of your country and this is also true for the delegation accompanying me. I must first of all tell you that we are very happy to be here today with our younger brothers of Cape Verde whom we knew and appreciated during the hard days of the liberation war waged against the Portuguese colonialists--reputed to be one of the most abominable that the world has seen. We also had the occasion to appreciate the character of man, the sentiments and dignity of freedom fighters who have made the country free today.

We are therefore happy to be with them again, and I must say that added to this sentiment of satisfaction is another sentiment, that of admiration for the courage--physical and moral courage--and the continued determination and energy of the people of this country to fight against a severe nature, a very tough environment, a fight no less important than the fight to wipe colonialism from this country. Since our fight nowadays is for national reconstruction, for ensuring the welfare of our people, and, as we know here, the wholehearted support of the government of PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], the political party we had the opportunity to admire during the liberation struggle and which we still continue to admire now because of the peoples' spirit of self-sacrifice and their determination to grasp from nature, which has not been too kind, all the elements of happiness and prosperity which the party has to give to the people. We wholeheartedly support it in this effort.

I must also say that in Guinea we have noted--and this has become an indelible mark in the hearts of the militants of the PDG [Guinean Democratic Party]--the triumphant welcome you accorded our leader, President Ahmed Sekou Toure in July and August, 1978.

[Question] And your visit here, is it a manifestation of the strengthening of relations between the PAIGC and the PDG, or between the people of Guinea and the people of Cape Verde?

[Beavogui] It is both, because in our country there is no difference between the people and the PDG. The same, I think, can be said for the PAIGC. Therefore the meeting of our two governments can only be an imperative for our two parties, an imperative which has been dictated to us by our two peoples so that cooperation between us would be more solid than when we were struggling with our arms in hand.

Today, our struggle is mainly a struggle for reconstruction and no longer one of destruction to kick out a colonialism [few words indistinct]. Our cooperation therefore should be more solid, fraternal and the coherence of ideas should be more perfect so that, together, we might show the rest of the world that the cooperation which existed during the hard days of the liberation war still guides us and we should strengthen it to make our countries and our African Continent places of peace prosperity and happiness. [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS 3-DAY VISIT

AB211712 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Bissau, 21 Jul (AFP)--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ould Zamel arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Guinea-Bissau.

Mr Zamel, who is scheduled to meet President Luis Cabral, will sign a bilateral friendship and cooperation agreement with Foreign Minister Victor Saude Maria.

IVORY COAST

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY RECEIVES GHANAIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB211005 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The Ghanaian minister of foreign affairs was received yesterday morning by the president of the republic. Dr Chinebuah delivered a message from the Ghanaian head of state to his Ivorian counterpart.

The meeting between President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and Dr Chinebuah lasted for more than 2 hours. The two men discussed means of consolidating friendship and cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Ghana.

LIBERIA

LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR TO WEST GERMANY ALSO RECALLED

AB212047 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Monrovia today said that Ambassador Euginia Stevenson, accredited to Bonn, West Germany, was among Liberian ambassadors recalled by the government last week. This brings to seven the number of Liberian diplomats recalled from the United States and several European countries.

A Foreign Ministry announcement said today that Ambassador Stevenson's name was mistakenly left out in an earlier announcement. The first announcement confirmed the termination of the services of the Liberian ambassador to the Ivory Coast, Benjamin Freeman, because he reportedly failed to come back home for consultations when he was recalled last month.

DEFENSE MINISTER TOURS BORDER WITH IVORY COAST

AB212052 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Defense Minister Pearson has expressed satisfaction over the performance of the security agents at the checkpoint close to the Ivorian-Liberian border in Maryland County. The defense minister was speaking when he briefly toured the border area yesterday. He said he would do everything possible to make available to the border guards the necessary logistic materials for effective operation.

PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION COUNCIL BANS STRIKES

AB220722 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The People's Redemption Council of the armed forces of Liberia yesterday issued a decree abolishing strikes and making null and void the review of all labor decisions already acted upon by the previous deposed government. The Decree No 12 also stated that considering the rate of growing unrest within various vital sectors of the Liberian economy and in view of the adverse effects which these unwholesome labor distrubances could impose on the nation and the lives of its citizens and foreign friends, it was necessary to issue the decree. The decree takes effect immediately.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RECEIVES GHANA'S CHINEBUAH, LIMANN MESSAGE

AB182140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari today in Lagos received a message from President Hilla Limann of Ghana. It was brought to him by Ghana's minister of foreign affairs, Mr I.K. Chinebuah.

The message was in connection with the meeting of cocoa producers and consumers scheduled to take place in Brussels, Belgium. The minister was accompanied to the state house by the deputy director of the cocoa marketing board in Accra, Mr Kobina Abban, and the acting Ghanaian high commissioner in Nigeria, Mr G.K. (Ocron).

SHAGARI RECEIVES SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM IVORIAN PRESIDENT

AB212155 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Nigerians and other citizens from member nations of ECOWAS can now enter the Ivory Coast without a visa. This was announced by the Ivorian foreign minister, Mr Simeon Ake, when he visited President Shehu Shagari at the state house today to deliver a special message from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Mr Ake explained to the president why some Nigerians without visas attempting to enter Ivory Coast were prevented from doing so. He attributed the incident to overzealous Ivorian officials. The minister said that Ivory Coast's National Assembly will soon ratify the protocol (?of) ECOWAS.

At a news conference at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Mr Simeon Ake pointed out that the ECOWAS decision was a great (?advance) in the development of economic cooperation between the member nations.

MONDALE ARRIVES IN LAGOS; VISITS KANO

AB210942 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The vice president of the United States, Mr Walter Mondale, has left Lagos for Kano on a day's visit. The American vice president arrived in the Nigerian capital yesterday with 72-member delegation which includes his wife, Joan, and some American congressmen. He is expected back in Lagos from Kano later today.

So far there have been four rounds of talks held between Nigeria and the United States in the last 2 years and subjects discussed were trade, investment, education, agriculture, energy, science and technology. Tomorrow Mr Mondale will lead his country's team at the fifth round of talks between the two countries.

LAGOS CALLS FOR GREATER U.S. INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA

AB220832 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Station Commentary Reviewing the Relations Between Nigeria and the United States]

[Excerpts] The Lagos round of talks will be the fifth session in the economic dialogue commenced by the two countries in 1977 following the visit to Washington of the former head of state, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo. The venue of the sessions has been alternative between the two capitals, Lagos and Washington.

From their inception the discussions have focused on ways of strengthening the economic ties between the two nations by opening up the door to increased trade and investment. In the areas of trade Nigeria has been America's biggest partner in Africa, but more than 95 percent of the trade is in oil. In the American point of view this is quite understandable. Energy is a serious concern to the United States and this is why she purchased Nigerian oil to the tune of $8 billion, worth about 6 billion naira, last year alone. The figures in respect of other American official imports from Nigeria are of course not impressive. For example, the American purchase of Nigerian cocoa beans is only about two percent.

While it is true that these trade transactions at the offical level indicate a balance in favor of Nigeria principally because of oil, there have been complaints that American private businessmen are hesitant about investing in Nigeria. American sources have explained the hesitation to be due largely to various regulations and what they call the bureaucratic processes that cause delays and frustrations in normal business operations. This may have been true in the past but the present arrangements in Nigeria can hardly be correctly described as causing delays and frustrations. As soon as the present civilian government came into power, steps were taken to drastically reduce the cumbersome process of getting foreign and even local businesses registered. With these and other relating measures, and particularly the favorable investment climate persisting in Nigeria, foreign investors including the Americans should be willing and eager to come to this country. As a matter of fact, there is a need for American entrepreneurs to demonstrate their confidence in Nigeria.

Our experience with some American firms in the past few years had caused some concern. When, for example, the Nigerian government decided to acquire controlling shares in foreign banking institutions operating in the country, some of them saw the rationale and readily agreed to our proposal. But it is on record that the First Bank of Chicago, an American finance institution, turned down our demand and thereafter folded up in Lagos.

There is no gainsaying it that the economic ties between Nigeria and the United States cannot be meaningfully discussed in isolation of the political relations. As of now, the attitudes of Nigeria and America to the problems of southern Africa which involve apartheid elements reflect divergences. To us in Nigeria, apartheid is an abomination. Therefore, the practitioners of that system and those who fraternize with them in any way, either politically, militarily or economically, cannot be said to be our true friends. Although the United States has on several occasions issued statements rejecting apartheid, she has at the same time been giving massive economic and other forms of support to the apostles of apartheid. Therefore America may have to review her ties with apartheid South Africa as one way of further improving her relations with Nigeria.

MINISTER CALLS FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKING GROUP WITH U.S.

AB220820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, has called for the establishment of a working group to promote agricultural cooperation between Nigeria and the United States. The proposed working group, he said, would have to meet regularly to be effective. Alhaji Ibrahim made the proposal yesterday in Lagos during an exchange of views with the under secretary in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mr Dale Hathaway. Replying, the American under secretary expressed his department's willingness to assist its Nigerian counterpart for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

FRG-MOZAMBIQUE ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END

LD191718 Hamburg DPA in German 1419 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Maputo--Mozambique and the Federal Republic of Germany plan to continue their talks on economic cooperation, both governments proceeding from the position that due account will be taken of their respective interests. This was the outcome of 2 days of talks between the federal minister of economic cooperation, Rainer Offergeld, and the Government of Mozambique, which ended in Maputo on Saturday.

Offergeld told journalists that it was agreed that the central banks of the two countries should establish contacts. Offergeld, who is the first Bonn Cabinet member to visit Maputo since Mozambique gained independence in 1975, will also pass on Mozambique's wish for contacts with German industry. His talks in Maputo were chiefly with ports and land transport minister Luis Alcantar Santos, who is expected to pay a visit to Bonn in 1981.

On Saturday, Offergeld had a meeting with Mozambique's president, Samora Machel. Machel indicated that his country considers that economic cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany makes good sense provided that this cooperation is long-term, that the areas of cooperation are precisely laid down and that both countries profit equally from it.

Machel also announced that there is a possibility that his country might join CEMA. In response to the EEC offer of accession to the Lome agreement, in which the EEC grants nearly 50 Third World states trade and development privileges, Machel said that this is an instrument created by Europe and not an agreement between equal partners.

Both sides described the talks--the first direct contacts between ministers since mutual diplomatic recognition--as "very frank." It was pointed out to Offergeld that the Federal Republic did not support the Frelimo liberation movement during its struggle for independence from Portugal but stood by colonial power. Maputo gave a positive assessment of the Federal Republic's role in the efforts to find a solution to Namibia's independence with the inclusion of all political forces, that is to say of the SWAPO liberation Movement too. Offergeld said that this was praised by President Machel.

Offergeld also said that the talks again made it clear that Mozambique is striving for a greater degree of nonalignment. The People's Republic maintains close contacts with socialist countries, among which the GDR takes first place. In many individual conversations the Mozambique side pointed out that in the war of liberation the GDR was a close ally of the Frelimo and also supplied the weapons.

According to the information from the German side a possible starting point for economic cooperation between Bonn and Maputo is the expansion of the infrastructure and agriculture. Because of its geographical position, Mozambique is an important transit country for its neighbors, which are dependent on its railroads and ports. This [Word indistinct] also for South Africa. Mozambique wants to gradually free itself from economic dependence on South Africa.

FRELIMO PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION REPORTED

LD201545 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The seventh session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, which opened on 17 July, ended last night in an atmosphere of high revolutionary fervor. One by one all the members of the Central Committee embraced President Samora Machel, after having unanimously voted to award the supreme leader of Mozambique a gold medal, the Internationalist Medal, for the liberation of Zimbabwe. The motion recommending the award of this high honor to President Machel stated: Comrade Samora Moises Machel taught us solidarity during our own liberation struggle. He taught us to support the genuine forces of struggle in Zimbabwe so as to further our own liberation. By applying the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism to his analysis of the situation in southern Africa, Comrade Samora Moises Machel clearly defined the great strategic objectives of liberation. Militant internationalist, militant socialist, honor and pride of the Mozambique people, Comrade Samora Moises Machel is a true revolutionary whose example is inspiring and educating to the rising generations.

The seventh session of the Central Committee discussed the two items on its agenda: analysis of the political and organizational offensive and analysis of the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the conditions thereby created in our region.

The resolution on the political and organizational offensive adopted by the seventh session of the Central Committee is a document of historic importance to the process of the Mozambique revolution. Having defined the offensive as a permanent factor representing a scientific victory for the Mozambique people and the Frelimo Party, who experiences in the national liberation struggle and knowledge of the essential principles of Marxism-Leninism are rich and deep, the resolution defines the unity between the party and the masses as the decisive factor which made possible our revolution's great victories and achievements. The resolution went on to say: If we abandon these principles or slacken in applying them, we shall immediately suffer reverses in the work of the masses and subsequent failures in the economy and social organization.

The resolution also embraces self-criticism by the Central Committee itself for neglecting the task of strengthening the party apparatus. This was brought about by paying excessive attention to the state apparatus. Analyzing the consequences, the resolution stresses that the neglect of party tasks at various levels, relegating party work to the status of a secondary task and failing to involve the party in the primary task--the economic battle--has weakened the work of party structures due to the frequent noninvolvement of militants in the tasks. The resolution went on to state: What we have actually done is to permit the Council of Ministers and state organizations to draw up most of our national guidelines, thereby reducing the party's role to one of assessing, correcting or ratifying them later. There have been deviations, but these, thanks to the presence of the comrades of the party leadership in the Permanent Commission of the Peoples Assembly and the Council of Ministers, failed in spite of everything to prevent the implementation of our state's fundamental socialist policy in the domestic and foreign fields. But what has been done is not correct because it is not compatible with Marxist-Leninist party policy. Accordingly, during its seventh session, the Central Committee resolved on self-criticism.

The resolution also comprises important decisions on the training of cadre capable of promoting the party's ideological and scientific policies amongst its militants and cadre. In this context, the Central Committee stressed the need to launch a literacy campaign to help party members attain an educational level at least equivalent to standard six. It also decided to establish special schools at which literate militants would be able to raise the educational level to form two.

The Central Committee also adopted measures to help members of the central and provincial committees to acquire more scientific and theoretical skills. It also decided to appoint cadres to party posts at central and local levels on a permanent basis. It was accordingly decided that the best party militants within the state apparatus be appointed to posts in the party apparatus, to continue admitting new members and to initiate the restructuring of the party in areas not yet covered by the process of the party restructuring campaign.

In the field of developing ideological work, the resolution laid down a number of important measures, including the following: to appoint the best-qualified party cadres for service in areas most hit by war, to border areas and to liberated areas. It will be the personal responsibility of the provincial first secretaries to develop village communes. In order to give this decision weight, the Central Committee will launch a party theory magazine and a regular newsletter for the party cells and develop and improve party programs on the radio and in the press. Conditions to make the publication of a daily party newspaper possible will also be created. Special attention will be devoted to publicizing the constitution to give citizens a better understanding of their rights and duties and of the need to defend and respect our laws. Lastly, the resolution stressed the need to continue the political and organizational offensive.

The seventh session of the Central Committee also adopted a resolution on Zimbabwe, hailing the Zimbabwean people on their victory and the president of ZANU and prime minister of Zimbabwe for his firm and uncompromising leadership in the military, political and diplomatic planes, thus making a great contribution to the cause of the continent's liberation.

ZIMBABWE

DPRK DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SALISBURY

LD211706 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jul 80 CA

[Text] A 12-member good-will mission from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Ho Tam, arrived in Salisbury this morning. The Korean delegation was met by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda; the minister of youth, sport and recreation, Comrade Nhongo, and other senior government officials. During the visit the delegation will hold discussions with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, and other government ministers. The delegation is scheduled to attend a reception in their honor by President Banana at Government House this evening.

PRC ENVOY PLEDGES AID TO RESETTLE REFUGEES, GUERRILLAS

LD220923 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade (Chu Quiyuan), says his country is to help in the resettlement of refugees and former guerrillas who cannot be absorbed into the new national army. In an interview with the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcoasting Corporation] this afternoon Comrade (Chu) said that he is studying fields where his country can help in the rebuilding of a new Zimbabwe. He said the aid would come in the form of clothes, stationery for schools and other agricultural materials. On the question of Namibia and racist-ruled South Africa, Comrade (Chu) said that his country has always condemned apartheid and would continue supporting the liberation struggle in those two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM IRAQ VISIT

LD211432 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, returned to Salisbury this morning from a visit to Iraq. He told the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation] that the purpose of his visit was twofold: first, to attend the 12th anniversary of Iraq's revolution of 1968 on behalf of the government and people of Zimbabwe, and secondly, to sign a general economic, trade and technical cooperation agreement. Comrade Muzenda said that over 100 representatives from all over the world attended the celebrations. He said he carried a message from the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, to the president of Iraq, His Excellency Saddam Husayn. Comrade Muzenda said the Zimbabwean delegation was well received. The signing of the economic agreement formally opens the way for a number of economic dealings between Iraq and Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE RADIO REORGANIZES PROGRAMMING, ORIENTATION

LD011630 [editorial report] Salisbury Domestic Service in English at 0400 GMT on 1 July broadcast the following station announcement: "The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation today becomes the voice of theworking people of this country with the introduction of Radio One and Radio Two. A new series of people-orientated programs will begin today on both services,which are designed to reflect the interests of all the people, rather than cliques, groups, races, tribes, regions or sectors. Stations which in the past have catered to particular groups or regions, such as Radio Montrose and Radio Mtwakazi, have been abolished and amalgamated into Radio One and Two.

"The management of the ZBC is considering the possibility of establishing monitoring teams throughout the country to inform the people of radio and television programs and to feed back the people's reactions to broadcasts. The new structure of the ZBC is intended to serve the people, and the ZBC hopes it will remain faithful to the tasks the people would like it to fulfill."

Salisbury Radio began broadcasting its "Radio 1" service on 3396 KHZ at 0355 GMT on 1 July. The transmission opened with a religious program "The New Day," previously broadcast at 0325, followed by beginning of "Bright and Early" show music program, which previously began at 0410 or 0415 GMT. Ten-minute newscasts have thus far been broadcast as previously at 0400 and 0500 GMT.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA CALLS FOR 'JUSTICE' TO COPPER-PRODUCING COUNTRIES

LD211710 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] President Kaunda has asked the intergovernmental Council of Copper-Producing and -exporting Countries [CIPEC] to find a formula which will provide copper-producing nations with a just and equitable return for their copper. The president made the call when he opened the 16th session of the conference of CIPEC ministers in Lusaka. Dr Kaunda said until a formula for a just and equitable return for copper producers is found, implemented and defended CIPEC will have failed to achieve its objectives. He said, like the organization for oil producing and exporting countries, CIPEC must move to restore justice to the developing countries that are producers of copper.